REGISTERED No. L—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,738.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1877.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "COMMILLA" 872 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, on SATURDAY, the 10th Feb. 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnaghierry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras Callingapatam, Cocanada, Viragapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF. via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "EUPHRATES" 967 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on FRIDAY, the 9th February, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. "EUPHRATES," 967 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th February 1877, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 188 H.P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th February 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawal, Fore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month, on the 1st

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by

a PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE fine Steamship GUY MANNERING, 2,852 Tons, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior first-class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers

The RATE OF PASSAGE is

1st Class to Liverpool ..... Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on Board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL, & Co., Agents,
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 30th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. INDIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, and will be followed by the MACEDONIA on WEDNESDAY, the 28th idem.

Rates of Passage Money.

1st Class to NAPLES ..... Rs. 400.
Do. do. LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy Baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME and Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th January 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
CAPT. KENNETH HORE.

THE above Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, positively.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th January 1877.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, the ROOM on the Ground Floor of the corner building facing the Bombay Bank, admirably suited for a Broker's Office. For particulars apply to

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Bombay, 28th December,

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S. SURAT	3141	539	G. C. Burne	12th Feb.
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th do.
S. CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	26th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	5th March.
S. PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th do.
S. MONGOLIA	2833	450	A. Coleman	26th do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	J. Orman	2nd April.
S. MIRZAPORE	3768	600	A. Parish	9th do.
— SIAM	2920	500	N. W. Hazelwood	16th do.
S. MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3033	600	N. St-wart	7th May.
— THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S. SURAT	3141	539	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 20th Feb, 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, (1,835 Tons and 250 H. P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 17th February 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 6th February 1877. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

	Tons.	H. P.	
BANGALORE	2051	500	Capt G. N. Hector 3rd March at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead 31st March at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt 28th April at 3 P. M.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 6th February 1877. Superintendent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—Up to the 30th June next MACHINERY in consignments of Four Tons and upwards will be conveyed from Bombay to Ahmedabad at the 1st Class Rate.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th February, 1877.

SALE OF WRECK.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE FROM 15TH TO 22ND FEBRUARY 1877.

ON account of the concerned, there will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Bimlipatam on THURSDAY, the 22nd February 1877, the Hull and Machinery of the Screw Steamer DACCA, of 2,040 Tons, and 200 H. P., together with such unsalved portion of the Cargo then remaining on board, as the vessel lies on the Santipilly Rocks, near Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

Bombay, 9th February 1877.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA to be held on the Twenty-first day of February.

SAILING MATCHES.

First Race.—*For bona fide* Ship's Boats of any Rig or Size. No time allowance for tonnage.

Second Race.—Boats similar in description, but which, in the opinion of the Handicap Committee, should not be considered as *bona fide* Ship's Boats. Starting handicapped.

Third Race.—Sailing Match for large Club Yachts. Handicapped.

Fourth Race.—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Cutter and Schooner Rigs. Starting Handicapped.

Fifth Race.—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Lateen and Sliding Gunter Rigs. Starting Handicapped.

ROWING MATCHES.

Sixth Race.—Rowing Match for four-oared Gigs and Boats limited to 25 feet over all. Not fewer than Four Boats to start.

Seventh Race.—Cutters, Barges, and Pinnaces belonging to Men-of-War, Mail Steamers, &c., pulling eight or ten Oars (European Crews).

Eighth Race.—Rowing Match for five or six oared Gigs. Not fewer than four Boats to start.

Ninth Race.—Boating Club Race. Open to all four-Oared outrigged Boats. Course ½ a mile.

Tenth Race.—For all Canoes not pulling less than four paddles.

Eleventh Race.—For Jolly Boats. Limited to five oars. Not fewer than four to start.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Honorary Secretary.

VALENTINES.

A Beautiful assortment of these OFFERINGS OF AFFECTION are now on view at the establishments of

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description,
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND.
Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1877.

TREACHER & CO.'S
BINOCULAR FIELD & OPERA GLASSES,
With Achromatic Lenses, are unsurpassed for field of range and clear and sharp definition.

The Company's three change Glasses adapted for the
THEATRE, RACE COURSE, OR USE AT SEA,
are highly finished Instruments.

Assortments in Morocco or Russia Leather, with Japanned or Aluminium mounts, and single or double draw adjusting tubes, now on sale.
Prices from Rs. 18 to Rs. 80 each.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c., apply at this Office.

FOR SALE, Handsome PONY DOGCART, two good looking PONIES, and 2 sets BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS (one new). The ponies are sound, and broken to Saddle and Harness. Price for Tura-out, Rs. 500. Apply "B.B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCURSION TO ELEPHANTA CAVES.—The Steam Launch ROSE will leave Mody Bay Bunder at 2-30 P.M. TO-MORROW, SATURDAY. Ticket, including Tiffin, Rs. 3-8. Apply to Mr. W. SMITH, Star and Garter Hotel, Hornby Row, Esplanade.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.
MRS. CHRYSTALL'S BENEFIT.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.
STAR COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.
EXTRA NIGHT
—In consequence of the—
GREAT SUCCESS
—of the Revival
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN ALI BABA
AND
THE FORTY THIEVES.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT, EIGHT ANNAS.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

AGENCY on COMMISSION WANTED for ENGLAND for goods of all kinds, by a Business Man of energy, perseverance and good connection. References exchanged. Apply to HERBERT STOWER, 38, Commercial Street, London, England.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ROBERT VALENTINE REID in our Firms here and in Kurrachee, CEASED from the 31st December 1876.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

Bombay, 9th February 1877.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned, Messrs. G. PRELLER & Co.'s CHOICE CLARETS:—

ST. JULIEN	Qts. Rs. 9	per doz.
LORMONT	Pts. „ 7	„
HAUT MARGAUX	Pts. „ 8	„
CHATEAU BELAIR	Pts. „ 8	„
CHABLIS and BARSAC	Pts. „ 9	„
HAUT-BARSAC	Qts. „ 16	„
BRANDY, L. Bechades	Qts. „ 18	„
CHAMPAGNES—Carte Blanche, &c. Collin	Qts. „ 36	„
DUTCH VALKER BEER	Qts. „ 4	„

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NEW BOOKS.

Cheaper edition, in Monthly Volumes. Rs. 4-4 each.

MR. KINGLAKE'S HISTORY OF THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA.

Volume 1, now ready,

THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

Orders booked for the set of 6 volumes.

Humber's Water Supply of Cities and Towns, with Specifications. Illustrated	99	0
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Burgh's Pocket Book on Compound Engines	5	4
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Modern Art; a series of superb Line Engravings from the Works of distinguished Painters, with descriptive Text; by James Daffome, Royal Folio, half bound morocco, gilt	150	0
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BOMBAY,

STATIONERY.

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SUPERIOR THICK NOTE PAPERS.

For General Local Correspondence.

THE produce of Celebrated Mills, these machine-made papers are singularly superior to, and free from, the defects of hand-made papers. They are just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable; whilst their hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure their availability for use during the wet season. They are imported in frequent consignments by way of the Suez Canal. The papers in boxes or packets of 5 quires, the envelopes (cut with the modern high flaps, square, to take paper once folded in half; oblong, to take paper twice folded in thirds) in boxes of 100 and 125 each.

DE LA RUE'S "IMPERIAL TREASURY."

Gentlemen's Sizes.

Cash. Rs. a. per box of 5 quires.	Credit. Rs. a. per box of 5 quires.			Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
2 0	2 4	Baronial Note (8 by 5 inches): A handsome paper for private use in study or house	sq.	1 12	2 0
			ob.	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Do. do. Extra thick			
1 8	1 12	Post Octavo (7 by 4½ inches). Gentlemen's "Invitation" or "Acceptance" paper	sq.	1 8	1 12
1 12	2 0	Do. do. Extra thick	ob.	1 4	1 8

Ladies' Sizes.

1 4	1 8	Albert's (6½ by 4 inches). A useful general note-paper	sq.	1 6	1 8
1 8	1 12	Do do. Extra thick	ob.	1 2	1 4
1 2	1 4	Princess's (5 by 3¾ inches). The last new square paper	ob.	1 4	1 8
1 6	1 8	Do. do. Extra thick			
1 2	1 4	Queen's (5½ by 3½ inches). Special Ladies' "Invitation" or "Acceptance" paper	sq.	1 4	1 8
1 6	1 8	Do. do. Extra thick			

DOUBLE THICK MOURNING NOTE PAPERS.

With Broad, Middle, or Narrow Border.

2 4	2 8	Post Octavo (7 by 4½ inches)	sq.	2 4	2 0
2 0	2 4	Albert's (6½ by 4 inches)	sq.	2 0	2 4
1 12	2 0	Queen's (5½ by 3½ inches)	sq.	1 12	2 0

SUPERIOR THIN NOTE PAPERS.

For Postal Correspondence.

DE LA RUE AND Co's

EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN PAPERS.

Present the advantages of—agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for Inland correspondence under the *Reduced Inland Postal Rates.*

PAPERS, per packet of 5 quires.				ENVELOPES, per box of 100.	
2 8	3 0	Medium Quarto (10 by 8 inches). Blue or Cream; admirably adapted for business use. 1 Sheet and Envelope weigh under 1 tola. 1½ Sheet and Envelope weigh under ½ oz.	sq. 4th	1 12	2 0
			ob. 4th	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Medium Octavo (8 by 5 inches.) Amber, Blue, or Cream. *The best paper for private Postal use.* 1 Sheet and Envelope weigh under ½ tola. 3½ Do. do. do. do. ½ oz.	sq.	1 12	2 0
			ob.	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Post Octavo (7 by 4½ inches). Amber and Cream 1½ Sheet and Envelope weigh under ½ tola. 4 Do. do. do. do. ½ oz.	sq.	1 4	1 8
			ob.	1 2	1 4

MOURNING BORDERED PAPER.

For Postal Correspondence.

Cream, Water Lined, with Broad, Middle, or Narrow Borders.

4 0	4 8	Medium Quarto (full *letter* size)	sq.	2 0	2 4
3 0	2 4	Medium Octavo (*private letter* size)	ob.	1 12	2 2

Violet, Water-lined, with Extra Broad Border.

4 8	5 0	Medium Quarto	sq.	2 4	2 8
2 4	2 8	Medium Octavo	ob.	2 0	2 4

COMBINED NOTE AND ENVELOPE PAPERS.

Cream, with Broad Border, per box of 5 quires	4	0	4	8
Violet, with Extra Broad Border, per box of 5 quires	4	8	5	9

CHIT PAPER.

1 2	1 4	Gentlemen's size (7 by 4½ inches) good cream laid	sq.	1 2	1 0
			ob.	0 14	1 0
0 14	1 0	Ladies' size (6½ by 4 inches)	ob.	0 12	0 14
			sq.	0 14	1 0

BLUE AND CREAM LAID FOOLSCAP PAPERS.

Fine Plain, per quire As. 8	per ream	10 8 / 12 0
Do. (Blue only) ruled with lines only, per quire As. 10	„	11 0 / 12 8
Superfine Plain, per quire As. 12	„	12 0 / 14 0
Do. (Blue only), ruled with lines only, per quire As. 14	„	16 0 / 18 0
Do. (Blue only), ruled for account, per quire Re 1	„	16 0 / 18 0

OFFICIAL ENVELOPES, BLUE OR CREAM LAID.

No. 1, measuring 10½ by 4½ inches, for Deeds and Official Documents	per box of 100	1 12 / 2 0
No. 2, measuring 8½ by 3½ inches, for foolscap folded twice *oblong*	per box	1 8 / 1 12
No. 3, measuring 7 by 4 inches, for foolscap folded twice *across*	„	1 4 / 1 8
Blotting paper, White	per quire	1 8 / 1 12
Do. Pink or Blue	„	1 4 / 1 8

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JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
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AS ADOPTED BY THE GERMAN AND FRENCH ARMIES.

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They are focused by means of a hand-screw, which at the same time points to a number indicating the power of the focus. Once properly adjusted, they do not require further touchings thus possessing a vast advantage over ordinary Glasses which require focusing every time they are needed for use.

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MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO. having made special arrangements with some of the first manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent, are now in a position to meet the wants of the public in this line.

They have on view, without exception, the LARGEST, FINEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCK in Bombay, of best Pebble Spectacles and Eye-glasses which they can offer at moderate rates.

Best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles (Convex and Concave) in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames.
Do. Do. Do. Double Eye-glasses (Convex and Concave) in Do. Do.
Ladies' Folding Reading Glasses.
Billiard and Shooting Spectacles.
Eye Preservers of every description.
Goggles, Stirrup Shaped Double Glasses.
Magnifying Glasses, &c., &c.

Also,

An entirely NEW COLLECTION of CHRONOGRAPHS and RACING WATCHES for the COMING SEASON.

Out-station Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or reference in Bombay.

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BADHAM & CO. invite attention to their large and choice *Stock* OF *Coatings, Whip Cords, Trowserings, Riding Cords, Vestings, Shetland Spuns, &c.*

We guarantee fit and style equal to the best London Establishments.

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs.	90 0
Do. Dress Vest		12 0
Do. Dress Trowsers		23 0
White Marsella Vest		8 8

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	Rs.	35 to 43 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs.	35 to 50 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth	Rs.	43 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat		9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double-Breasted, very durable		20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single-Breasted, Rs. 20 to 25 0		
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double-Breasted Sac Coat		15 0
Single Breasted		13 0
Black Paramatta, warranted not to change

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 8TH FEB. 1877.

CONSOLS yesterday recovered from 95½ to 95⅝, but French Rentes remain at 105¾.

Cotton in Liverpool becomes more depressed daily, the sales yesterday being only 8,000 bales, and spot prices as quoted by Reuter 1/16d. per lb. lower all round in Surats and American. Reuter continues silent on the subject of arrivals, but from private information we learn that there are sellers of Good Omra, with the good clause, at 6d.; Fully Good Fair, with the F. G. F. clause, at 5 13/16d.; and Good Fair, with the G. F. clause, at 5 11/16d., all February-March shipment via Canal: There is no new influence to notice. Arrivals into Liverpool are still large, as also the receipts at the American ports, and, we hear, that American crop estimates are now generally put at 4¼ millions of bales, the figure we suggested as a minimum yesterday.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote Cotton ¼ cent. lower both in ready and Futures, Mid. Uplands being now quoted at 12⅞ cents and May shipment at 13 3/16 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
This week.			
Last week.			
Wednesday's Receipts.	17,000	18,000	14,000	17,000
Five days' do.	97,000	97,000	78,000	73,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,241,000	5,142,000	2,699,000

Reuter says that in the Manchester Piece Goods Market there has been a limited enquiry. Sellers are anxious for orders, but indisposed to make concessions. This gives a better idea of the Market than has been Reuter's custom hitherto, at the same time private advices do not lead us to believe that sellers are quite so firm as they are thus reported.

The London General Produce Markets are unaltered in every way.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday, Government again fixed a minimum of 1s. 10d. by mail and 1s. 10 1/16d. by telegraphic transfer, and the result is that of the £175,000 offered, only £39,000 has been taken up for Calcutta and £2,000 for Madras, Bombay getting nothing. The object of Government in so acting is doubtless to strengthen the Market, but so far from that being the case it is only paving the way for a ruinous fall later on. According to the returns published by the Financial Department, the Secretary of State had to draw between 31st January and 31st March, 1877, £2,052,239, from which, if we subtract the £39,000 allotted yesterday, there is a balance of £2,013,239 to be drawn in the next seven weeks. If, however, the unused balance of last year's Sterling loan,—£1,360,000—be taken into account, there would only be £653,239 still to draw to balance the Budget estimate, or £93,320 per week. As things now are, it is perfectly evident that even to place this small amount Government will have to accept less than 1s. 10d, but in any case there can be no doubt of the impolicy of keeping out of the market now when there is some demand for remittance, unless they are prepared to bring forward some other system of financing for the future than selling drafts on this country. It is the mistake of last year over again, and if Council drafts are to be withheld now and brought on the Market in the monsoon, the Finance Minister may congratulate himself if he gets 1s. 8d per rupee at that time.

Reuter gives no quotations for Bar Silver, but private advices quote 57½d. per oz. nominal no buyers, showing that even in London the present system of dealing with Council drafts is not regarded as likely to enhance the value of the rupee.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning nominally 1-16d. over yesterday's closing quotations, but it soon became evident that the market was weak in the extreme, and advices from Calcutta being also weak a rapid decline took place in the afternoon, the Banks being all willing buyers but unwilling sellers at a fall of 1-16 to ¼d. per rupee. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 9¾d.		per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 10 1-16 to ¼d.		"
Credits, 3	"	...1s. 10 1-16 to ¼d	"
Documents, 3	"	...1s. 10¼d.	"

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business. We still quote demand at 3-16 premium, 60 day's sight 98⅛.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a shade firmer but is not actually higher. There are buyers of Fours at Rs. 98; Fours-and-a-half we quote at Rs. 98½; Fives and a-half at Rs. 101.

The SHARE MARKET continues dull for every thing except Spinning and Weaving Companies, which are generally Rs. 5 per share higher since yesterday. Mazagon Land shares are Rs. 20 lower. Bank and Press shares are unaltered throughout.

COTTON opened dull, but the prospects of lower Exchange brought out buyers later on, and as compared with the past few days a fair business has been done. Transactions, however, are more to cover previous sales here than for export, Liverpool prices being still under our net cost. The receipts from up-country yesterday were 3,472 bales, making 18,752 bales for the six days. This is still behind last year's rate, and from the general character of the rains through out the districts we must look for a continuance of short receipts some time longer, irrespective of the delay in transit. We quote:—

Best Hingunghaut, ready	.....Rs. 213 per candy f.p.		
" Ginned Broach, March...	..... " 210		"
" Akote	" ..... " 198		"
Good Omra.	" ..... " 197		"
F. G. F.	" ..... " 195		"
G. F.	" ..... " 190		"
F G F Dholleras	April..... " 194		"
G. F.	" ..... " 191		"

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged. The nominal quotations for ready shipment by Liverpool steamers is £3 5, but £2-3-9 could be done for any quantity. By sail there is still nothing doing.

PIECE GOODS show no change. The demand is of the same limited and unsatisfactory character and buyers only operate to meet their more immediate requirements and that also when a concession from current rates is obtainable.

COALS are very quiet. A sale of a small quantity of Brymbo Welsh Hartley alongside ship now in harbour is reported at Rs. 15½ per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomnl Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	160,000	100	all	5 p. ct	103
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 d.--	725
Bank of Hindustan ...	20,000	500	all	5 do.	69
Bank o Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
Ch ntered Mercantile Bank of L. & China.	20,000	250	all	8 do.	285
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	330
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	240	all	5 do.	160
National Bank of India.	37,320	250	125	6 do.	106
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	485

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,300
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	925
Albert Ginning Co.....	200	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,350	32 p.a.	460
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	725
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40 p.a.	425
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	100	all	42 do	220
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	75
Ca war Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,850	all	100 do	550
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	500	200	all	15 do	180
Ea t India Press Co....	251	1,000	all	100 do	710 xd.
F t Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,250	225	1,350
French Press Co.....	300	200	all	35 do	60
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	320
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	315
Prince of W. Press.....	200	..	1,500	250 do	400
Seaton's Press Co.....	500	500	all	50 do	445
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	415
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1 400
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press C.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	635

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	75 p.a*	1,000
Alfred Mills Co.....	350	1,000	16 p.c.		1,050
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100*	2,450
Anglo-Indian and W. Company	80,000	100	80	..	75
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	all	100 p.a.	1,580
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	65 p.a.	1,175
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	255
Broach Mills	1,850	100	all	10 p.a*	130
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	9 0	1,000	all	100 p..	925
Coorla S. and W. Co....	1,0-0	1,000	all	..	1,01
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	650
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,500	2,000	all	all	1,055
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,400	1,250	all	1:0 p.a.	1,095
Great Eastern	1,400	1,0-0	all	80 p.a*	1,280
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	120 p.a.	1,115
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.a*	1,05
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,110
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	990
Madras Spinning	300	1,25-	all	Nil	975
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	75 p.a*	1,225
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	20	..	37
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	all	420
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,340
Morarjee Spinning	1,042	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,365
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	3,000	5,000	..	..	310
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	925
Neotad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	940
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	500	all	all	965
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.a*	740
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,160
Rasoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	995
Sonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.a	910
Do do. ½ Share.	800	1,000	250	125 p.a.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	595	1,000	all	..	980
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	200 p.a.	1,695
Bombay Gas Company...	1,000	50	all	4½ p. ct	50
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	1,000	500	all	60 p.a.	720
Lamjee and Shapurji Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	350	6 p. a.	22
Malabar Company, Ld	1,15-	200	100	7½ p. c.	7
Mechanics' Foundries Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	20
Treacher and Co.	1,920	500	all	8 p. ct	435
Vingas Patent Slip Co..	2,000	250	all	6 p. ct	35

ORDERS BY TELEGRAM.

(Before Lord COLERIDGE, Mr. Justice GROVE, and Mr. Justice DENMAN.)

(*Times*, January 13.)

DICKSON v. REUTER'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

MR. JUSTICE DENMAN came into Court and delivered judgment in three cases which had been argued during the last sittings, and in which judgment has been reserved.

This was a case of some importance to mercantile men. It came before the Court on demurrer to a statement of claim. The plaintiffs were merchants at Valparaiso, in correspondence with a house in Liverpool. The defendants have a system of collecting the messages of several different people and forwarding them in one packed telegram to one of their agents on the other side of the Atlantic. On the arrival of the packed telegram the different messages of which it was composed are sent by the agent of the defendants to their several destinations. This method of forwarding telegrams had been frequently used by the Liverpool correspondents of the plaintiffs to send messages to the plaintiffs at Valparaiso. In the present instance a message in cypher had been received by the plaintiffs through the defendants' agency, purporting to come from the Liverpool correspondents of the plaintiffs, and to order a large quantity of goods. No such telegram had been, in fact, sent by the Liverpool correspondents; and the plaintiffs, who had lost money by executing the supposed order, brought an action against the defendants to recover damages for the loss they had been put to by the acts of the defendants in sending the telegram. The question was whether such an action could be maintained.

The case was argued before Lord Coleridge and Mr. Justice Denman, by Mr. Herschell, Q.C., M.P., for the plaintiffs, and by Mr. Watkin Williams, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. H.D. Greene), for the defendants.

The Court gave judgment for the defendants, holding that the action was not maintainable. The case was, in the opinion of the Court, governed by a case decided a few years ago in the Court of Queen's Bench, in which the recipient of a telegram sought to maintain an action against a telegraph company for a mistake in a telegram which had occasioned loss to him. The Court of Queen's Bench decided that no such action could be maintained, inasmuch as there was no contract between the telegraph company and the recipient of a telegram. There have been cases decided in America which show that the Courts in that country have shown a disposition to allow such actions to be maintained on the ground that the telegraph companies have a duty to perform, for breach of which an action will lie. These authorities the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case above referred to, declined to recognise, and the Court in the present instance held the same view. Whether viewed as an action founded in tort or in contract, the Court were of opinion that it could not be maintained.

Judgment for the defendants.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch in ballast.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain J. E Gammon, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo, and fifty deck passengers.

THE S. S. OCEAN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one hundred and eighty deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. ORISSA, 1,119 tons, Captain J. S. Colman, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Jeddah (January 16), via Hodeida and Aden, with a general cargo, and five hundred pilgrims.

THE SHIP H. J. LIBBY, 621 tons, Captain C. H. Buckman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (September 27th), with a cargo of 778 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ANOTHER VESSEL ASHORE—A native brig named Hurryhar, from Mormein, with a cargo of timber, which was anchored to the north of the Pier, came ashore on the forenoon of Sunday last. It would appear that the commander and principal officers of the vessel were not on board when she parted cable and got ashore. As the brig is an old one she is likely soon to break up.—*Madras Times*, Feb. 7.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. CATHAY, 1,884 tons, Captain R. T. Dundas, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Suez and Aden, brought the English Mails and the following cargo:—1,355 packages goods, 121 bales wool, 4 cases umbrellas, 515 bundles hoops, 1 000 bundles and 1,157 bars iron, 25 000 bricks, 60 cases tin plates, 2 cases stuff on, 1 case gold thread, 40 cases beads, 16 packages wine, 1 package brandy, 50 packages fruit, 724 boxes silver, 6 boxes gold and gold coins, 3 boxes specie, 355 boxes silver coins 49 packages silk, 1 case tobacco, 4 packages almonds, 62 packages glovers, 25 packages E. teeth, 25 packages chysalobe, 6 packages wax, 2 packages gum, 2 bags cowdies, 740 bags pumice, 114 packages incense, and some packages sundries.

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND AFLOAT AGAIN.

THE *Madras Mail* of Monday evening last says:—

It is exactly a fortnight since the Steamer Duke of Sutherland was stranded in our roadstead, and not a few who went to the beach yesterday morning to see the steamer were agreeably surprised to find that she had been towed out by the tug about one o'clock that morning, and that the steamer was riding safely at anchor among the shipping in the roads. It was generally supposed that this magnificent four-masted vessel of the Ducal Line would never be able to get off, for so quickly does the sand accumulate round a vessel when she has once stranded on our surf-beaten coast that the steamer became rapidly imbedded in the sand; and it was an open question whether any attempt would succeed in getting her afloat again. Great praise is therefore due to Captain Lowe for his untiring energy and skill in extricating the steamer from her perilous situation, and too much praise also cannot be bestowed on the Commander of the Steam tug Hercules for praiseworthy efforts and indomitable perseverance which contributed to the successful floating of the Duke of Sutherland. We believe the Court of Enquiry ordered on account of the steamer will not take place now, for according to one of the sections in the Merchant Shipping Act wherever any ship is lost, abandoned or materially damaged an inquiry can be held; and as in this case the vessel does not come under this category, the order of Government for the inquiry will probably be cancelled. The dimensions of the Duke of Southerland are 372 feet long, 38 feet broad and 20 feet deep. She had a complement of four officers and a crew of fifty six. This is the first occasion when a vessel which had come ashore has been successfully floated off, and in token of the auspicious occasion nearly the whole of the shipping were yesterday decked out with flags. The tug having accomplished her mission proceeded on her voyage to Calcutta, at noon yesterday, and was soon out of sight.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Orissa (s)...	Coleman	Jeddah. Jan 16.
	Cather (s)	Dundas	Suez. Jan 25.
8	Pearl(s).....	McGregor.....	Mandvie. Feb 5
	H. J. Libby.....	Buckman	Newport, Sept 27.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
8	Pehlwan (s).....	Gammon	Coast an1 Carwar.
	Ocean (s)	Baker.....	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship Raphael, to Havre.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 4 Naples (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 4 Deccan (s) .... Calcutta.
Rajpootana(s) .... Bombay, via S. Ports.
Dr. Fleschmann .... London.
5 Charmer .... Moolmein.
Isaure .... Calcutta, & Pondicherry.
Witch .... Coast.
Maori..... ..... Gopaulpore.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 25 Vestal, H M S, Hand from Muscatta.
Jan. 7 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
16 Duplex, ss. Monge, from Mauritius.
20 O me Passa, s tp. Nse da, from Bussorah.
21 Punjab, ss, Hassall, fr m Zanzibar.
22 Ringdove, H M G, boat, Singleton, from Hongkong.
25 Orissa, ss Pockley, from Jeddah.
25 Ocean, S P M Way, Dumasvarese, from Brest.
26 Assyria, ss Horseman, from London.
26 Teheran, ss Johnson, from Southampton.
27 Minerva, R M hamed, from Bombay.
27 Avadavat, ss Butler from Marseilles.
27 Khedive, ss. Steward, fr m Calcutta.
28 Pindi Hill, ss, Perdon, from London.
28 Traf lgar, ss. Meikal, from Cardiff.
28 Madras, ss Russell, from Suez.
29 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, from Bombay.
31 Thetis, H M, ss, Ward, from Bombay.
3 Trentham Hall, ss. Shaw, from Bombay.
3 Chrysolite, ship, Owen, from Cardiff.
31 La Gallissonniere, F M, War, Comte, from Galle.
31 Sindh, ss, Rapatel, from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26 Ringdove, H M G boat, Singleton, to England.
26 Teheran, ss, Johns n, to Bombay.
27 Punjab, ss, Hassard, to Zanzibar.
27 Assyria, ss, Horseman, to Kurrachee.
28 Orissa, ss, Pockley, to Bombay.
28 Anadyr, ss, Butler, to Shanghai.
28 Khedive, ss, Steward, to London.
28 Gads Hill, ss, Re ton, to China.
29 Duplex, ss, Monge, to Mauritius.
29 Cather, ship, Nazoda, to Jeddah.
29 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, to Venice
31 Medina, ss, Russell, to Jeddah.
31 Trentham Hall, ss, Shaw, to Liverpool.
31 Sindh, ss, Rapatel, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vestal, H. M. S, Hand, from Muscatta.
Kwang Tung I G S, Campbell from Perim.
Caumse, F M, Ovel, Dumasvarese, from Brest.
Misrie, E. ss, Mahamed, from Bombay.
Trafalgar, ss, Meikal, from Cardiff.
Thetis, H M, ss, Ward, from Bombay.
Chrysolite, ship, Owen, from Cardiff.
La Gallissonniere, F M, War, Comte, from Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s,—3 casks pale of sort, Adamjee Jewanjee.
Trentham Hall s,—20 bales paper and 2 cases twine, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.
GuyMannering s,—51 cases porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

County of Peebles—500 kegs steel, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Timor s,—27 cases brandy and 10 cases claret, Abramovits and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Naples s,—12 cases brandy and 9 cases claret. Geo. Gohagan.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s,—62 boxes portwine, W. and A. Graham and Co; 8 casks zinc paint, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Guy Mannering s—4/2 cwts myrabolams, Vurdhman Poonoee and Co; 44 bales hemp, Dwarka and Chaturbhuj; 59 bales cotton, Megjee Hansraj; 50 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 100 bales ditto, Pirbhoy Sons and Co; 75 bags myrabolams, Mahomed Peerbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut and Co; 75 cwts ambatoules, Maloee Mooljee; 59 bales cotton, Khajee Lookmedass and Co; 55 bales wool, Jaitha Purootum.

India s—201 bags rapeseed and 804 bags wheat, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 30 bags wheat, George Lockhart and Co; 30 bales cotton, F. Spinner and Co; 46 bales cotton, J C Rushby and Co; 73 bales cotton, Bowrjee Dossee; 3484 cwts ditto yarn, Morarjee Nathia; 30 bales rags and 30 bales wool, Burjeean Vassonjee; 15 bales cotton, Booth and Co.
Arno s.—30 bales wool, Hurjeean Vassonjee and Vassonjee Dewchand.

FOR LONDON.

Surat s,—5 cases fishmaws, Hajee Mahamed Hajee Esmail: 13 bales hides, Hassum Woomer; 5 bales hides and 2 bales skins, Esmail Rassool.

FOR HAVRE.

Lady Cairns—200 bags peppee, Ewart, Latham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 750 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.
Prince Regent—600 bales cotton, Viney and Co.
Raphael—340 cwts bones. Roju ally Allirujee.
One ida s—33 cwts rapeseed, Viney and Co.
Countess of Bothes—700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Teheran s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Teheran s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Teheran s—80 bales cotton, P and O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran s—50 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.]

HIGH COURT.—9TH FEBRUARY.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Sir CHARLES P. ARNOULD.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

118-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Navlhai vs Kubee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas and Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard

566-74—Fletcher and Smith—Heerjeebhoy Jeena vs Tribhowandass Nathoobhoy—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

416-76—M H Khan—Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail vs Dongsa Heera and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSE.

684-76—Lynch and Tobin—Mooljee Hunraj vs Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail—M. H. Khan.—Part heard

LONG CAUSES.

601-75—Mr Macfarlane—Dajiba Gopal vs Sha Sakalchund Nagurdass—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
15-76—Jefferson and Payne—Sha Sakalchund Nagurdass vs Dajiba Gopall—Mr Macfarlane.—Part heard.
677-76—N N Kothare—Lukmidass Puddumsey vs Sidram Appa Vullad and another—Shamrao M.
699-76—Prescot and Winter—The C D'Escompte DeParis vs Madowjee Mooljee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
450-76—J C Game—Hormusjee Pestonjee and M another vs Dhunjee Mowjee—Jefferson and Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

[ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 7.

Adams, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queens, on leave, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 7.

Wade, Surg Major, Bombay M D, on duty, from Poona.
Vincent, Major, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Macbean, Lieut, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, to join, from England.
Vilev, Lieut Bengal 73rd Regt. to join, from England.
Bamfield, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.
White Lieut Col, Madras 16th Regt N I, on sick leave, from Jubbulpore.

FEBRUARY 8.

Tyler, Capt, Bombay R H A, on duty from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY. 8.

Day, Lieut, Bengal R E, on duty, to Roorkee.
Barker, Lieut, Bengal R E, on duty, to Roorkee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, February 8.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

LIEUT. D E Gouldsbury, B I S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Capt H T Baber, Mad Infy, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Lieut F W Powell, Bombay Staff Corps, Asst Supt of Police, British Burmah, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, on the expiry of the period of the revised Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary sub idiary leave.

Capt H I P Thom on the 6 G I. P. Rifle y Volunteer Corps, is allowed leave to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, from the 22nd June 1877.

Serj John Rankine Rands, Beattachel Dist, employed in the Chief Commissioner's Office, Mysore, to be Sub-Conductor.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Dept are made, with effect from the 9th Jan 1877:—

Sub Conductor John Merriman to be Conductor, vice Warner, promoted.

Supernumerary Sub Conductor William Moss is brought on the establishment of Sub Conductors, vice Merriman.

Sub Conductor Charles Fry to be Acty Conductor, vice Merriman employed as Head Clerk in the Grand Arsenal Office, Bombay.

Maj A G Mayne, B S C, Cont Mag, Surat under-shed, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Lt Francis William Stanley Jackson, of the 1st Battn, 11th Regt, a second Scinde Oilcer Fld Lt Cavy S B Dec 1875, is admitted to the S B, with effect from the date of his second appointment, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—

The services of Surgn D A Pestonjee, Bo Medl Establt are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India for employment in the Mil Dept.

With reference to G G O No 720, dated 8th Nov 1876, two of the Sir Armourers Shoeing duty with the Ordnance Department are this day classified as Farriers.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Conductor T Macken, of the Ordnance Dept.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Col J T Francis, S C, surv y and Settlement Comsr, N D.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev B Sharp, B A, Ecclesiastical Establt, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

With reference to the notification of his appointment, dated 24th Jan last, the Rev A W Baynham, B A, is appointed to do duty in Kupchee until the return of the Rev W Clark, M A, from Europe on furlough.

The furlough to Europe granted to the Rev H H Pace, Chaplain of Satara, in Notification No 64, dated 19th Jan inst, is to take effect from the date of departure, inst ad of from the 21st inst.

The following appointments are made consequent on the Rev H Pace, Chaplain of Satara, proceeding on furlough to Europe:—

The Rev H W Bagnell, B A, to be Chaplain of Fort Belgaum with Dharwar and the Konkan, vice the Rev A L Onslow, B A, appointed to Satara.

The Rev J H T Blunt to be Chaplain of Ahmednagar, vice Bagnell.

The Rev A G Cane, M A, to be Actg Chaplain of St Mary's Church, Poona.

Licenses to solemnize Marriages under the provisions of Act X V of 1871, is hereby given to the Rev John Urquhart, Minister of the Baptist Church, Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Lakhabhai Gopaljee, Actg Asst Political Agent in charge Edar State, relinquished charge of the Office of Actg Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, on the 18th Jan 1877, after office hours.

Mr F S FitzGerald resumed charge of his Office of Actg Asst Political Agent in the Mahi Kanta on the 22nd Jan 1877, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Lakhabhai Gopaljee Actg Asst Political Agent in charge Edar State, officiated as Actg Asst Political Agent in the Mahi Kanta from the 22nd Dec 1876, after office hours, to the 18th Jan 1877, after office hours.

Capt S S Reynolds acted as Political Supt, Upper Sind Frontier Dist, from the 27th June to the 5th July 1876, both, days inclusive.

Messrs J H Grant and E H Percival respectively delivered over and received charge of the Offices of Political Agent, Dhanpur, after office hours, on the 31st Jan 1877.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Gangadhar Vishwanath Gokhle, Register for the Court of Small Causes at Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the first inst.

Under the provisions of Section 35 of Act XI of 1865, the Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ganesh Shamrao to act as Registrar of the Small Cause Court at Poona during the absence of Mr Ganadar Vishwanath Gokhle on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr R V Hearn and H C Cleveland respectively delivered over and received charge of the Offices of Solicitor to Govt and Public Prosecutor on 31st Jan 1877, after office hours.

Mr C Jean to be Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad, vice Mr W H Newnham but to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri until further orders.

Under the provisions of 3 Victoria, Chapter 6, the Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh to be Joint Judge in the Nasik District, vice Mr Jean.

Under the Provisions of Sec 17 of Act X of 1872 (The Criminal Procedure Code), K B in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh to be also a Joint Sessions Judge in the Tanna District, vice Mr Jean.

Mr W Sandwith, 1st Judge of Dharwar, having returned to Bombay on the 27th ultimo, the unexpired portion viz, from 27th to the 28th Inst, of the furlough granted to him in Govt Notification dated 28th Jan 1876, is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Mr A D Pollen delivered over charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri on the 29th Jan last, after office hours.

Mr W H Crowe, on being relieved at Dharwar by Mr Sandwith, to act as Senior Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona for the detached station of Shirkanur in the territories of the Rajah of Satara for the disposal of such cases as the Sessions Judge of Poona may make over to him for trial.

Under the provisions of Sec 17 of Act II of 1869, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C E Frost, C S, to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr A L Sheen, Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara, and Mr J Nugent, Under Secy to Govt in the Political, Judicial and Educational Depts, and Secy to the Council of the Govr of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, have been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to their duties within the periods of their leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Govind Ramchandra Mahajan to be substantive pro tem. Sub-Asst Conservator of Forests second grade vice Mr Narayan Anant Chitale, transferred to the Baroda state, with effect from 14th Jan 1877.

Mr G Waddington, First Asst Collr of Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr Wallinger, Dy Conservator of Forests, third grade, is appointed to act, as a special case, as Depy Conservator, second grade, during Capt Mellas's employment as Actg Conservator of Forests in S nd.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn James MacFarlane, M B, received charge of the Office of the Deputy Sanitary Comsr, Konkan Division, on the 1st Jan 1877, before office hours.

Surgn-Maj O Joynt, Civil Surgn, Ratnagiri, to act as Civil Surgn Surat, during the absence of Surgn-Maj A W Gadey, or until further orders.

Surgn W Nolan, Civil Surgn, at Aden, to act as Civil Surgn, Ratnagiri, until further orders.

Surgn D A Patterson to act as Civil Surgn at Aden until further orders.

Mr Joseph A DeSouza, L M and S, is appointed Asst Surgn of the third grade.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

H M's Secy of State for India has allowed Mr C Wilkinson, Cotton Inspr, Khandesh, an extension of leave for three months on sick certificate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt W H Haydon, R E, received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Surat and Broach, from Mr W S Howard on the afternoon of the 23rd Jan 1877.

The following Officers, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of India for employment on relief works, reported themselves to the Chief Engr for Irrigation for duty on the dates specified:—

Mr F Behrmann, Asst Engr, second grade, Ludua Valley State Railway, 15th Nov 1876.

Mr N E Jennings, Temporary Asst Engr, first grade, Bl Irrigation Dept, 8th Jan 1877.

Mr A McD Salmon, Asst Engr, second grade, Bl Irrigation Dept, 12 h Jan 1877.

Mr J H Tosgo d, Asst Engr, second grade, Bl Irrigation Dept, 17th Jan 1877.

Mr E Gleeson, Asst Eng

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

CALCUTTA, 8TH FEB.

Mr. Egerton, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, is to be appointed to the Viceroy's Legislative Council to represent the interests of the Punjab. The non-official vacancy will be filled by the Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore. Mr. Gribble, Postmaster of Bengal, goes on furlough in April. Mr. Crawford, at present Under-Secretary to Government, acts as Postmaster. Mr. Mackauly, at present Assistant Secretary, succeeds Mr. Crawford. Mr. Cotton, the present Junior Secretary, also goes on furlough. Mr. Crawford will then become Junior Secretary and Mr. Risley will probably be appointed Assistant Secretary.

A NEW WEEKLY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

The *Leader*, a new weekly paper, is advertised to appear on the 4th March. Mr. James Hutton will be the editor.

TRIAL OF GROGAN, THE RAILWAY GUARD.

POONA, 8TH FEB.

The assessors—Messrs. Poynts and Mackenzie—both of the Military Finance Department, found Grogan guilty. Mr. Justice Newnham concurred. His sentence is six months' rigorous imprisonment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, 8TH FEB.

Her Majesty the Queen opened Parliament this afternoon in person.

Her Majesty in Her Speech from the Throne, after detailing the history of the Conference at Constantinople, said—

"My object has been throughout to maintain the peace of Europe and obtain a better form of government for the disturbed Provinces without, however, infringing in any way on the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

"I regret that the proposals for reforms made to the Porte were not accepted, but the result of the Conference shows that a general agreement exists among the European Powers which cannot fail to have a material effect upon the condition of the Government in Turkey.

"I am in hopes that the Armistice may yet lead to a peace honourable alike to Turkey and the Principalities.

"I have throughout acted cordially with my allies, with whom and the other Powers my relations continue to be friendly.

"My assumption of the title of Empress at Delhi has been welcomed by the Chiefs and people of India with professions of affection and loyalty which are most grateful to my feelings.

"I deeply regret the Famine which is not less serious in its aspect than the one in the year 1873, and which has overspread a large portion of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies; and I am confident that every resource will be employed to arrest its progress and obtain experience in order to prevent a recurrence of the same and mitigate the suffering arising therefrom.

"The prosperity and progress of my Colonial Empire remain unchecked, and I trust that the measures I have taken will prevent any serious evil arising from the proceedings in the Transvaal State."

The Speech concludes by enumerating the various measures to be brought forward during the Session which are of local interest only.

THE EX-VIZIER'S BANISHMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 8TH FEB.

It is doubted whether there is any truth respecting the charge of conspiracy brought against Midhat Pasha. Some attribute his fall to Russian intrigue, but an official statement says that Midhat acted contrary to the spirit of the new Constitution, and that he attacked the prerogatives of the Sultan.

Great uncertainty prevails respecting the consequence of Midhat's fall.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY IN LONDON.

The Chinese Embassy, now on a Special Mission to England, presented their credentials to Her Majesty the Queen at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 8TH FEB.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Pekin, with the outward London Mails of 26th ultimo, left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

LONDON, 7TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5 9/16d.

In the Manchester Market there has been a limited inquiry, sellers anxious for orders, but indisposed to make concessions.

2 per cent. Consols for account .... 95¾d.

5 per cent. French Rente 1872..... 105¾.

About £50,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

LINE REPORTS.—8TH FEBRUARY.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fao. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 8TH FEB. 8-28 A.M.

Mail steamer Assam, from Bombay, arrived.

We are able to state that Sir Bartle Frere has undertaken the task of completing Kaye's "History of the Sepoy War."

There must be some error in the rate quoted by the Chairman of the East Indian Railway for the carriage of wheat from Cawnpore to Calcutta. From the E. I. R. Rate Book we see that the charge is Rs. 67 for 100 maunds, which is nearer 8s. than 6s.-4d. The G. I. P. rate from Jubbulpore to Bombay is Rs. 65-1-8; and, after allowing for the *actual* difference per ton mile in the cost of coal, the rate per mile on this side is lower than on the East Indian, although all working charges are heavier on this side of India. Still, the fact remains that wheat is carried more cheaply on the East Indian.

We have received a copy of a long memorial to the Secretary of State for India signed by a large number of the leading native merchants of Bombay, requesting his Lordship to stop further work on the Prince's Dock. The grounds on which they make their request are that "the work is directly injurious to the trade carried on in country ships, certain to prove either oppressive to the European shipping or a continuous sinking fund on the public revenues, therefore at once inimical to the mercantile interests of Bombay and disastrous to the finances of the India Government." This memorial is a continuation of the protest made by the same signatories in the year 1874 when the resolution of the Port Trustees was taken to construct the Dock. The injurious effects that the occupation by the Dock of the anchorage so long used by native craft are likely to have on native trade and the general bearings of the undertaking are fully noticed in the memorial, which we shall publish to-morrow.

Mr. Justice Bayley delivered an important judgment at the High Court yesterday in what is known as the Trentham Hall case, the particulars of which have appeared in these columns from time to time. In July 1876, the Trentham Hall, of which Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. are the agents, arrived in Bombay from Liverpool with a cargo of machinery for the Anglo Indian Spinning and Weaving Company, in whose name the suit was brought against the Sun Shipping Company, the owners of the vessel. The plaintiffs having made over blank orders for delivery of cargo to the New Colaba Company, the latter sent boats alongside on the 14th July 1876, the day on which public intimation was given according to the terms of the bill of lading, but the Captain, after delivering a portion of the goods, stopped further delivery into the Colaba Company's boats, but delivered them into the boats of a rival company, Cooper's Landing Agency. Some of the goods were landed by Cooper and Co. at the Arthur Bunder, and having been left unprotected during the monsoon, were damaged. An important clause of the bill of lading was that the goods should be delivered at the ship's tackles, when the ship's responsibility should cease. Three defences were set up on behalf of the defendants—namely, 1, that it was an established custom in this port for owners to choose their own agents to land goods; 2, that there was a custom of the port to land goods by night as well as by day; and 3, that the boats sent by the plaintiffs were unfit for the purpose of taking delivery. These defences having been successively abandoned, the only questions for determination were as to costs and damages. His Lordship was of opinion that the suit was unquestionably brought to assert a right; and that there was no foundation for saying that it was brought to establish a monopoly or for self interest. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 214, with Rs. 10 nominal damages, and costs of the injunction motion and of eight out of the ten days which the hearing of the case occupied.

Amir Ali, Barrister-at-Law, will, it is said, officiate for Mr. Marsden as one of the Magistrates of Calcutta, when the latter goes on leave.

The *Athenæum* says that seventy-eight painters, thirteen sculptors, and nineteen architects are nominated for the associateship of the Royal Academy; from these three would be selected on the 24th inst.

Her Majesty, the *Army and Navy Gazette* understands, has presented the Prince of Leiningen with a painting of the Royal yacht on his being promoted out of the command which he held for so very many years.

Rear-Admiral Lord Gilford will resign his seat at the Board of Admiralty about the first week in September next, and will take command of the next Flying Squadron, which is to consist of the Inconstant, Boadicea, Bacchante, and other vessels of that class.

The following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government Sale-room, No. 2 Bank shall Street, on Monday:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar.....	2,035	1,275	1,260	1,262-0-0	26,31,275-0-0
Benares	1,915	1,170	1,150	1,161-2-9	22,23,650 0-0

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and family left Government House, Madras, on Monday afternoon for Guindy. The move was made, it is said, in consequence of the insanitary condition of Madras just now, some cases of cholera having occurred in the neighbourhood of the Governor's residence.

The German Emperor has assigned 4 430,000 marks from the part of the French war indemnity pertaining to Prussia, for the transformation of the arsenal at Berlin into a hall containing a collection of objects "representing the glorious history of the Prussian army, and consequently of the whole Prussian people."

Information has reached Plymouth that her Majesty's ironclad ship Shah has again broken down. On her arriving at Gibraltar it was found that both piston rods of her main engines were so seriously bent that she could not proceed. They will have to be replaced by others. The Shah had been commissioned to relieve the Repulse as flag-ship on the Pacific station.

We understand (the *Academy* says) that the name of Mr. Knowles's new review, *The Nineteenth Century*, was suggested to him by Mr. Tennyson. We hear that it will be published by Messrs. Longmans and printed by Messrs. Spottiswoode, and that the first number will appear on March 1, and is likely to contain articles by Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Grant Duff, Cardinal Manning, the Rev. Baldwin Brown, Lord Selborne, and others.

The Stafford House Committee have despatched by the Saragossa from Liverpool thirty-eight bales of warm clothing for the Turkish troops, and a large supply of quinine for the sick. Several regiments—among others the 99th (Duke of Edinburgh's), the 38th, the 80th, the 2nd Queen's, the 16th and 31st, and the Grenadier and Fusilier Guards—have opened regimental subscriptions to show their sympathy for their old comrades in the Crimea.

Major Evelyn Baring, who was Private Secretary to Lord Northbrook, is understood to have been offered and to have accepted an important office by the Khedive at a salary of £3,000 a year. There is a rule that an officer in the army accepting any service in foreign employ should be seconded, at all events; but, considering the ability and rare attainments of Major Baring, it is to be hoped it will not be thought necessary to carry it out in this case.

The gold medal of the Royal United Service Institution will this year be awarded to the writer of a prize essay on a naval subject. The following is the form in which the subject is to be treated:—"Great Britain's maritime power: how best developed as regards—First. Fighting ships. Second. Protection of commerce. Third. Naval Volunteer, or supplemental force. Fourth. Colonial and home defence: the classes, armament, and description of the vessels needed, and the organization required to secure a powerful and economic Imperial naval force."

The rival to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, the *Naval and Military Gazette*, seems determined to pursue Dr. Russell with rancour. On the first page of the last number which has reached India the following advertisement is printed in large letters:—"'Dr. W. Russell' is not employed upon the staff of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, nor has any person of that name a right to be described in the official *Gazette of India* as 'Dr. W. Russell of the *Naval and Military Gazette*.' No sum of £500, or any other sum whatever, has been received from the Nawab Nazim of Bengal by the *Naval and Military Gazette* for any purpose whatever."

We read in the *Times* that reinforcements are being constantly sent to the Russian Army in Bessarabia. As Turkey declines to be intimidated by hostile armaments, the progressive mobilization of the Russian troops must be intended as a preparation for ulterior contingencies. Though the *Golos* and the greater part of the Russian Press have suddenly become quite pacific and intreat the Government to disappoint the enemies of Russia by maintaining peace, it is evident that the St. Petersburg Cabinet has not yet determined upon its future course, and is preparing the Army for possible war. The Italian Military Attache in the Russian camp is dead.

The drought has placed the Madras Government on the horns of a curious dilemma. There is not enough water left in the Red Hills tank to supply both the town of Madras and the area of land to be irrigated; and the Municipality, naturally anxious to secure the town supplies, have asked the Government to close the irrigation sluices. But compliance with this request would cause a loss of half a million seers of grain, and the Government has therefore felt compelled to decline it. Its decision will save crops which cannot be spared—and perhaps cause a water famine in a town containing some four hundred thousand inhabitants.

M. Buloz, the editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, died in Paris on the 12th inst. He founded the review, in conjunction with several friends, in 1831, and a recent lawsuit disclosed the fact that it now possesses 20,000 subscribers, and yields a profit of £20,000 a year. M. Buloz did not himself write in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, but he did much to make it a success by his discrimination as editor. For many years during the reign of Louis Philippe he was state manager (commissary-royal) of the Theatre Francais, and he also became editor of the *Revue de Paris*. Since he fell ill, about eighteen months ago, the *Revue des Deux Mondes* has been edited by his son, who will probably retain the post.

The *Manchester Guardian* says that a communication from one of the representatives in Canada of a leading firm of hardware merchants in Staffordshire contains the following:—"I have just returned from a trip through the lower provinces. I find that the whole country is overrun by American travellers soliciting orders for their manufactures at almost any price to secure a sale. I feel sure in my own mind that a very large proportion of the hardware trade is altogether lost to England. For instance, of Birmingham and Wolverhampton wares they have secured many of the leading lines—namely, door locks, mortise locks, chest and till locks, cupboard locks, butts and hinges, carriage bolts, gas and boiler tubes, scales, and to a great extent hollow wares. From all I can learn they are in a position to retain the hold they have got."

The new number of the *Quarterly Review* contains an article on "English Policy in South Africa" in which high praise is given to Sir Philip Wodehouse for the good judgment he showed as Governor of the Cape of Good Hope in opposing Lord Granville's plan of leaving the Cape with only a weak garrison to shift for itself, and the opinion is expressed that "his ability and experience entitled his advice to more weight than was unhappily allowed to it." The *Reviewer* believes that Sir Bartle Frere will carry out successfully the project of confederation to which Sir Henry Barkly, the retiring Governor, was opposed. "The general recognition," at home and by the Cape colonists, "of his peculiar fitness for the office is singularly honourable to him, and is a happy augury for the success of his government."

The *Ardrossan and Saltcoats Herald* publishes the following extract of a letter written to a friend by Mr. Carlyle:—

A good sort of man is this Darwin, and well-meaning, but with very little intellect. Ah, it's a sad, a terrible thing to see nigh a whole generation of men and women, professing to be cultivated, looking around in a purblind fashion, and finding no God in this universe. I suppose it is a reaction from the reign of cant and hollow pretence, professing to believe what, in fact, they do not believe. And this is what we have got to, Al things from frog spawn; the gospel of dirt the order of the day. The older I grow—and I now stand upon the brink of eternity—the more comes back to me the sentence in the Catechism which I learned when a child, and the fuller and deeper its meaning becomes, "What is the chief end of man? To glorify God, and enjoy him for ever." No gospel of dirt, teaching that men have descended from frogs through monkeys, can ever set that aside.

Regarding the serious illness of Sir Neville Chamberlain the *Madras Mail* of Tuesday evening last says:—"We are glad to be able to state that there has been a decided improvement in the condition of Sir Neville Chamberlain. His Excellency passed a good night, and his medical attendants, Dr. Gordon, Inspector General, British Medical Department, and Dr Martin, Surgeon to His Grace the Governor, were able to give favourable accounts of him, both this morning and at midday. Sir Neville, however, has been very seriously ill, and on Sunday night his condition caused the gravest anxiety. It appears that the Chief had not been well during the past week, suffering from a slight attack of diarrhœa, which he neglected too long, until choleraic symptoms developed themselves. Yesterday Sir Neville was not considered out of danger, but we are glad to learn that the Doctors are now very hopeful of his recovery."

It was stated some time ago that the Secretary of State for War had determined to adhere to the provision of the Royal Warrant of 1871 which limits the period of regimental command to five years, and that Colonel Chaplin, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, the officer first falling within the rule, would be placed on half-pay upon the completion of the term prescribed. As Colonel Chaplin was understood to have applied voluntarily to retire upon half-pay about the same time, some doubts were expressed whether the authorities might not avail themselves of the circumstance in order to postpone giving a decision which would in effect bind them to an adoption of the five years' rule. These doubts are put an end to by the last *Gazette*, which notifies that Colonel Chaplin "having served five years as a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel is placed on half-pay."

The Prussian correspondent of the *Times* sends the following information from Berlin, Jan. 12:—"The official Russian *Invalide* says that the Ameer of Afghanistan declined to lower his position by accepting an invitation to the Delhi solemnities; that the Khan of Khelat only came after his annual salary was increased; and that as the new title places Queen Victoria on a level with Grand Moguls of yore, it follows that Her Majesty's previous position has been inferior to that of the successors of Sultan Baber. The language of the unofficial portion of the Russian Press is even more sarcastic and violent. The St. Petersburg *Vedomosti*, the journal of the provincial nobility, declares that, notwithstanding the Delhi ceremony, the Ameer of Afghanistan is arming against England; that all the native potentates are hostile to England; and that the Indo British Government are perfectly acquainted with the ricketty nature of their position in the country. Improving upon this, the St. Petersburg *Exchange Gazette*, the leading commercial paper of the Empire, says that the strongest guarantee of England's hold on India is Russia's acquiescence in the continuance of British power in Asia."

After all the national agitation concerning the Fugitive Slave Circular, it would not appear that the real wishes of the nation are likely to be carried out. The *Times* correspondent at Jeddah reports the escape of a Nubian slave from Jeddah to H. M.'s ship Fawn. He had been bought, he said, a short time ago by his present master, and in consequence of the hardness of his work he had refused to obey, and had run away. H. M.'s ship Fawn, however, had no room for a fugitive slave, and apparently would not make room. So the slave was handed over to the Consul, who, in his turn, according to the "belief" of the correspondent, handed him over to the Turkish Government, who gave him back to his master,—so that in point of fact we English were the instruments of remanding him to slavery again. That is a course quite in opposition to that which it was supposed had been secured under the Fugitive Slave Circular No. 3. No doubt the evidence of the exceeding reluctance of the authorities at home to interfere with domestic slavery had impressed the mind both of the commander of the Fawn and of the British Consul at Jeddah. They held, probably, that men convinced against their will are of the same opinion still.

The Turkish Grand General Council unanimously decided on 18th January to reject the propositions of the European Plenipotentiaries as being contrary to the integrity, independence, and dignity of the Empire. A Reuter's telegram says:—

The first three hours of the sitting of the Council were taken up with the reading of a statement of the events which have occurred since the commencement of the insurrection in the Herzegovina and the various proposals made by the European Powers at the Conference. Midhat Pasha subsequently delivered a long speech, in the course of which he gave an account of the Turkish counter-proposals, and the few concessions which, as they were not opposed to the Constitution, had been accorded by the Porte in a spirit of conciliation. Midhat Pasha proceeded to show the gravity of the situation. He spoke of the departure of the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, the possibility of war, and the horrors attending it, the injury which would be inflicted upon the internal affairs of the country, the impossibility of procuring the funds necessary for carrying on warfare, and the fact that the Turks would not be able to rely upon any alliance. Several speeches followed, the most noteworthy being delivered by the heads of the Greek and Armenian Churches. They all repelled the idea of accepting the proposals of the Powers. Midhat Pasha then addressed the Council for a second time, again pointing out the gravity of the state of affairs and the distress which would result from war, after which the Assembly unanimously rejected the European proposals amid shouts of "Death before dishonour!"

We learn from the *Railway News* that Mr. Thomas Page, C. E., died at Paris on the 11th Jan., in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Mr. Page made a scientific measurement of Westminster Abbey, and discovered, during his researches, the passage leading from the transept to the cript of the Chapterhouse. He was recommended as an assistant engineer of the Thames Tunnel, and appointed under Mr. R. Beamish, F. R. S., then resident engineer of that work, under the late engineer in chief, Sir Esambard Brunel. In 1836, on the retirement of Mr. Beamish, he was appointed acting engineer of the work, carried out the second half of the tunnel and the Middlesex shaft, and completed the tunnel. In 1842 he designed a part of the Thames Embankment from Westminter Bridge to Blackfriars, which was recommended by the late Thomas Cubitt to the Commissioners for Metropolitan Improvements, under the Presidency of the late Duke of Newcastle. His design was placed in competition with those of Messrs. Walker and Burgess, Sir Charles Barry, Colonel French, &c., and was selected by the Commissioners and recommended to the Queen for adoption. A difficulty about the coal duties, however, prevented the work from being executed. Westminster New Bridge, his principal work, was built in two divisions, to obviate the necessity of a temporary structure. It was constructed without cofferdams or centre, and its building caused no interruption to the traffic by land or by water for a single hour.

Some correspondence has been issued by the Foreign Office relative to the extraordinary story told by Canon Liddon and Mr. MacColl of their having seen a man impaled on the banks of the Save, and having been told by the officers of the Austrian steamer in which they were passengers that this was a common occurrence. Canon Liddon and Mr. MacColl have also stated that they had heard from Bishop Strossmayer whom they subsequently visited, that this was true, and that women as well as men were impaled. Mr. Holmes, the British Consul at Bosna Serai, writing to Sir Henry Elliott early in November, expresses "profound astonishment" that the veracity of the story was still maintained, and "after much reflection" he arrived at the conclusion that what were seen in truth were stakes around which haricot beans are fixed up to dry with something above them to keep off the birds, common near most of the Bosnian farmhouses. M. de Vienne, the French Consul and Mr. Holmes, in a later communication, adopt another explanation—namely, that "what Canon Liddon and Mr. MacColl really saw" was "a watchman who had mounted on his stake, probably to look at the steamer descending the Save." It seems that in the flat country along the Save single poles are used as a means of obtaining an extended view of the country. Mr Holmes adds that he has been on a voyage down the Save in the steamer which runs alternately with the boat in which Canon Liddon and Mr. MacColl were passengers. He mentioned the story to the captain and officers. It was received with a general laugh and declared to have been undoubtedly a joke on the part of the officers of the steamer, which they had expected would have been received as it was intended, but which, on its being taken seriously, "they had not ventured to explain." The captain said, moreover, it was not possible that such atrocities could have occurred during a year without his having observed them, and that if the officers of the other steamer had remarked them, they were bound by standing orders to have reported them to the authorities of the different stations at which they touched. Bishop Strossmayer, too, has been asked for a definite statement as to what he said to Canon Liddon and Mr. MacColl, "but the Bishop in his answer does not specify what he said to Canon Liddon, and does not mention the word 'impalement,' but only states in general terms that what he told the English gentlemen he had heard from trustworthy sources. He seems to show a sense of annoyance at being asked to particularise and substantiate what he said." Thus ends a painful and alarming tale. Canon Liddon and Mr. MacColl may be said to have rivalled in this part of their experiences of travel the celebrated Mrs. Lavinia Dorothea Ramsbottom, whose humanity was so severely shocked when on board the Dover packet she heard the skipper order the crew to "hoist up an ensign" and "drop the painter overboard."

THE FAMINE IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SALEM, 1ST FEB.

Almost the entire country south of Cuddapah contrasts favourably with the districts which lie immediately to the north of that station. I need scarcely repeat here what has already been said so often in your columns that the Poona, Sholapore and adjoining districts are little else than desert land—a wide waste of dry earth broken only at considerable intervals by a group of gaunt, attenuated looking trees, a scattered field of prickly-pear sickly-white with the thick lair of dust which overlies its every leaf; once and again in the long monotonous succession of arid sun-parched fields of pulverizing clay, a small patch of green breaks upon the sight, the fruitful return of some plodding *koonbees* daily labour in dispensing the water from his well through the numerous litte channels which constitute the simple irrigation scheme of the ordinary ryot. Further south, between Raichore and Adoni, the prospect changes but little for the better; hedges and hedgegroves become more frequent, but water and the great green life which it produces are still wanting. Rough, rugged-looking hills, now succeeding one another in irregular chains, anon starting up from the midst of a plain, solitary and lonely, they but add to the lonely dreary aspect of the entire scene. The Arab's desert is not more wearisome to gaze upon than this long succession of dry earth and drier stone. Night closes on the railway traveller as he nears the southern extremity of this dreary reach, but he awakes next morning to feast his eyes upon a scene which, by the virtue of comparison, may be termed one of gay and verdant luxuriance. Beyond Arconum, if the traveller be bound for the benighted city, the streams, though scanty beyond their wont, reflect the morning sun, while on either side crops, hedges, and trees abound, studded at short distances with the white turrets of the pagodas, or the dull brown thatch of the ryots' home, or still more rarely, by the white-pillared bungalow of some mofussil *sahib*. The people are in their fields, working in the old routine which follows year after year, and the cattle browse gazily under the shadow of the topes which seem to occur in clusters at every other mile. Only occasional patches of barren earth break in upon the verdure, and their dark red soil serves but to give the prevailing green a brighter tinge. Passing from Arconum to the south and west, a scene of more abundant verdure meets the eye. The naked soil occurs more frequently, and the regular tints of cultivation alternate with patches of jungle, clad in the duller tints of uncultured growth. Starting from Bangalore little attracts the observation; once past the immediately neighbourhood of the cantonments and St. John's hill, beyond a few fields in which some coarse grass seems to struggle for existence, and succeeds in doing little more than raising itself above the ground, except upon the railway banks, where it grows in thick, knotty patches, for some distance. In the deeper hollows of the undulating plains, which stretch on either side, long narrow patches of brighter tint denote the last stand-point of the rainfall which has now almost entirely been drained from the surface by the thirsty soil. A little further the earth assumes a sandy appearance, but in the background has a better show of the larger verdure than before. Again, the lower lying lands show small plots of grass, but thin and small, and altogether unlike the luxuriant growth which succeeds a seasonable month of rain. Another feature now occurs, and the growing poorness of the soil is accounted for by the appearance of extensive granite out-crops. A little water next shows itself in the wells which have been sunk in some parts of the lower lying land. Shortly before Cadgody is reached, flocks and herds begin to present themselves, grazing upon the scanty growth of coarse grass, which still occupies almost all the petty valleys formed by the undulations of the surface. Beyond Malloor, and within the Madras Presidency, the out-cropping granite becomes more frequent, and here and there rise to the dignity of hills—strange rugged, isolated piles bereft of the smallest trace of vegetation. Trees and growth of every kind become scarcer, and the fields are studded with stones, scattered over them, more or less thickly and of varying sizes, from miniature boulders to small pebbles. The Kolar station brings a small but goodly show of verdure, but beyond the station, the stony hills and scraggy grass present but little change from the preceding five or six miles. Water occurs again in small quantities, and after a short distance, the hills cease to be so completely denuded, and have interspersed among the boulders which lie around their feet, a small bushy undergrowth of unpromising appearance. Here as before herds and flocks, tended by scanty apparelled herds, wander slowly about the lessening plains, cropping the slight pasture which they produce. Once more the hills increase in size and number, and like the hills near Raichore, though of a different formation, resemble in their ruggedness huge piles of boulders, such as line the first few miles of the Pali road from Joddah, or tower above one another on either side of the weird Scalp of Wicklow. Away on the left, and in what artists term the mid-distance or middle-ground, are a few hills with sloping sides and clad in verdure. Near the Coopum station there is a tank formed by a large stone-built dam erected across the end of a hollow field. In the uttermost corner of this a small quantity of water yet remains, but even this cannot last long, exposed as it is to the full heat of the noon-day sun. Beyond this station occur extensive jungles of hilly ground, covered with a prolific growth of stunted trees and shrubs and occasional patches of grass, but the ground appears everywhere white and dry, and of a sandy nature, though here and there small pools of water are lying upon the surface. A few miles of such country as this and then the train begins to descend the ghaut which leads to the plain of Jollarpet. Over a gradient of one foot in sixty-eight, the traveller then passes through a scene of comparative luxuriance, with an occasionally picturesque ravine or gorge, clad in a wild jungle growth of trees, shrubs and grass, irregularly but profusely interspersed with huge boulders, dried up *nullahs* and torrent beds and sloping valleys. Two miles through the ghaut and the plain stretches out on either side for several miles, well wooded, and with a fairly good show of crops, bound on almost every side with mountains. From Jollarpet to Salem little, if any change is noticeable in the general features of the country. Jungle patches alternate, with crops of varying worth, produced chiefly under the beneficient influence of irrigation, vegetation which, like little "Pip," has been brought up "by hand." I will not weary your readers by giving you any further details of this part of the country. Below Salem the traces of a drought become fewer and fainter the farther you go. In the very next Collectorate, Coimbatore, except a few fields of naked earth, nothing appears to remind the spectator that he is in a land of want and famine. Indeed, in good truth, the flowing streams of water, the dense plantations, fine fields of waving crops, with now and then the yellow-tinted stubble fields with goodly stacks piled in a corner—all tells if not of a prosperous season, at least of one far from a total failure such as we have seen has occurred in the more northerly districts.

Irrigation is as plentiful here as it is scarce in the west of Poona, or in the Sholapore district; and unlike the Bombay ryots, the people here, to a great extent, work their irrigation wells by manual power and not by bullocks. You are familiar with the low melancholy tones of the Bombay ryot's song as he drives his bullocks down the incline-plain which leads away from the side of the well, and thus draws up his leathern bucket filled with the needed water. The whole ceremony is performed on the simple principle of making life easy. The ropes are so skilfully adjusted that the bucket empties itself, and the ryot is thus saved all trouble. The Madrasee, for some reason, prefers a different system. Instead of the incline, plain, he effects a long lever, balanced skilfully between the pronga of a rudely forked stake, some ten or twelve feet high, which is planted in the ground near the edge of the well. From one end of this lever a long bamboo hangs down into the well and bears attached by a few cords to its lower extremity the *chatty* or vessel in which the water is to be raised. Mounting the forked pole, two men, with the assistance of long sticks to steady themselves, step up and down the lever, thus causing it to work after exactly the same principle as we adopted in the see-saw of our early days. A third man, standing by the brink of the well, guides the *chatty* in its ascent and descent, and capsizes its contents into the head of the irrigating trough, or channel, at the proper moment.

The villages of the Deccan and the villages of Madras do not bear a moment's comparison. The comparatively neatly thatched huts of the Bombay ryot, even in the poorer districts, with the wretched palmyra leaf domiciles of the Madrasee. Such truly miserable tenements I have never seen as those which preponderate here, outside of the larger villages and towns. Palmyra roofs and walls of matting are the substitute for the more substantial, neater and cleaner mud walls and *danda* thatch of the Mahratta *gaum*.

For clothing the great mass of the people are much on a par with one another in either Presidency. The ragged *dhotia* and the well-worked puggree, surmounted by the seldom failing *cumlee*, form the general and almost unvarying attire of the average ryot. His household stock is equally limited. A brass *lota*, a few earthen pots, two or three water chatties, and perhaps a little cot for the baby, or a *charpoy* (a four-footer, the "four-poster" of the Hindoo), a small stock of grain, a quantity of old rags, and a few odds and ends constitute the household furniture. The old maxim of "early to bed and early to rise" finds a ready and general acceptance from the ryots, for to get through his day's work he must needs rise early, and once the sun sets and his evening meal is taken, nothing remains for him to do except to sleep; unless, indeed, it is caste dinner, a wedding, or a death has ocurred, when he goes to listen to the tom-tomming and take part in the festivities. Can it be wondered that such a life, followed from childhood almost up to manhood, should leave the ryot a miserably ignorant, stupid-looking and unintelligent man? Bound down by the ties of caste and prejudice, ignorance and superstition, he sees none, and speaks with none, who can enlighten his benighted brain. While a boy intelligent to a degree, quick at learning, friendly spirited, and often generous and inquisitive, each succeeding year draws a tighter bond upon all that is good and promising in him; the *sahib* on whom he is disposed to look as a friend whose aid and advice he would willingly accept, becomes under the teaching of his elders an enemy, whom he is bound to despise and contemn. His inquisitive spirit is crushed by the teachings of ignorance—Why should he seek to be better than his father and those who went before him? And thus it goes on from generation to generation, the ryot of to day being nothing more and nothing less in intelligence and ability than the ryot of three centuries ago. If we would develope the resources of India to the utmost, one of our first duties—no easy one—must be to raise the ryot from his present debased condition. Caste, the first cause of almost all the social ills this wretched country suffers from, is the great obstacle, and while its sway lasts advance is impossible. Under the caste system the ryots will always be what they now are—poor, helpless, things whom it is an insult to the dignity of mankind to denominate men. If our political agitators would strive to emancipate the ryot from his bondage, and by releasing him from his present condition, of mere slavery, they would be conferring a lasting benefit on the country, instead of, as now, raising obstacles to its progress. This is a subject closely connected with the present Famine. How many people have re-echoed the same cry, that the ignorant helplessness of the ryot is one of the great difficulties connected with the prevention of famines, and the great obstacles to be met in encountering them. Only those who have studied the subject who can clearly see the direct and immediate connection between the ignorance, poverty and general depression of the ryot and famines, but to the initiated the connection is as obvious, as the subject is generally one of the most interesting problems which the Anglo-Indian can take in hand. The cultivators in a country like India are the backbone of the land; as they are, so in a great measure will the country at large be, and no money or time can be lost in the endeavour to enhance their social value or their intelligence.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Bombay Races, it is rumoured, are to commence to-morrow, and the only information the newspapers, and consequently the general public, have received of the fact is derived from an advertisement setting forth the advantages of "Jaffer Sulliman's grand stand" as a position from whence "the best view of the race course can be had from start to finish." This is spirited management with a vengeance. Might we implore the Secretary to let us know *something* about what is to take place.—Yours, &c.

IN THE DARK.

ORIENTAL FEATS OF FEET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "R. H. V." concludes a notice of some alleged feats on foot in Persia with the remark that they sound *Oriental*. They certainly do, but I will mention a feat which is not so Oriental and a fact to boot. A friend of mine rode a donkey from Suez to Cairo 80 or 84 miles—in two days, resting midway during the midnight. He was accompanied by the donkey boy who was always there to refresh, and on approaching Cairo the oasis so inspirited the nigger that he finished the journey hopping and skipping and kicking the stones about with his naked feet. Not a bad performance, but less Oriental than those about which "R. H. V." expresses a natural query.

PENCIL.

JUBBULPORE TENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I do not think your correspondent 'T. G." is quite fair to the Jubbulpore School of Industry in the inference he draws from the escape of his tents while the Collector of Broach's were spoilt by the hail.

He does not say of what shape the Collector's tents were, but they were probably large single-poled tents or the like.

These stand much stiffer than smaller tents of themselves; and the large establishments of Collectors generally pitch tents much more stiffly than the smaller parties of smaller rank; so that, as a rule, I would back the Collectors' tents to suffer more from any storm than those of his assistants, as offering a less yielding surface to the injuring force.

I have seen Jubbulpore tents 17 years old in good order, but I do not think either the stuff or work was better than now. I have had a good many tents from Jubbulpore myself; and never was left in a "the school" except in the cases of a worm-eaten bamboo ridge pole which may have got infected on the railway; and a teak veranda hole, some holes in which had been neatly pegged up and lacquered over; even so, it stood five years' hard work.

KESWAL.

Tanna Forests, 7th Feb.

THE C. D. A. MUNICIPAL DISCUSSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At the meeting of the Town Council yesterday, I see it was duly proposed and seconded, "That it is desirable that a Contagious Diseases Act should be in force for the city of Bombay." There can hardly be two opinions upon the desirability, almost the absolute necessity, for such an Act in Bombay.

But I noticed that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed as a rider, "and that the Act should be made self-supporting, as at present the Municipality were short of funds." The original proposition, with the above rider added, was carried to the grim satisfaction, doubtless, of the fallen angel who concocted the rider. But will Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee be so kind as to explain to the public how he proposes to make an Act of this sort self-supporting? Or will Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee or Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, who both talk d about making the Act self-supporting, favour the public with their views on this question?

C. D. Acts are for the benefit of the notoriously poor and diseased part of the community, and wherever these Acts are in force, the expense falls upon the general community. To make such Acts self-supporting is to benefit the community by raising a revenue from prostitution, and this is what Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Mr. Raghunath N. Khote with unblushing effrontery propose to do. A more disgusting or a more immoral proposition was never before made in our Town Council. As one of the outside public, I beg to protest in the strongest manner against the immorality and utter folly of Mr. D. F.'s rider.

Feb. 7. VOX POPULI.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a new and fragrant powder for the face and skin, and is especially recommended to ladies as being far superior to all other Violet and Toilet Powders. KEATING'S ODONTO whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and cures tooth-ache, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all druggists, chemists, and at all stores and bazaars, and for Rowlands' articles of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap imitations. Bombay, Wholesale and Retail Agents, Tarachand & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

BOMBAY.

The Bishop.—The Lord Bishop of Bombay was expected to arrive in Kurrachee on Tuesday last. He was to deliver a lecture on Wednesday evening for ducated natives in the Mission School room.

The Rajkumar College.—The young Chief of Sawantwadi joined the Rajkumar College, Kattywar, last week. The minor Chief of Mudhole, a small principality in the Deccan, is also expected to seek admission into the same institution within a week.

Sunnerbhett Charitable Dispensary.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,243. Of these 732 were new admissions, consisting of 274 Hindoos, 347 Mussulmans, 87 Parsees and 14 Christians, the average daily attendance being 72·35.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 29th January 1877 was Rs. 2,00,09,830; add silver received during the week, Rs. 28,32,142. The sum of Rs.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

THE following despatch has been sent from the India Office to the *Times* for publication :—

"To His EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

"My Lord,—1. I have received and considered in Council the despatch of your Excellency's Government of the 15th of December last, No. 33, on the subject of the famine in Western and Southern India.

"2. This despatch, together with other despatches from your Government, and the Governments of Bombay and Madras, received by this and preceding mails, which have for the most part been separately answered, but more especially your Excellency's telegram of the 5th of January have now enabled me to form a more adequate estimate of the present and probable future extent of the calamity with which your Government and those of the two Presidencies have to deal.

"3. I have been informed by successive despatches of your Government and of the Government of Bombay, during the months of October and November, of the increasing failure in the crops which had become apparent in several districts of Southern and Western India, as well as of the measures which had been taken to relieve distress and to provide employment for the people. Reports had, indeed, been previously received indicating that in some parts of Madras the failure of the rain had, as early as July, been such as to involve local failure of the crops and some loss of revenue. But it was only on the receipt of the despatch of the Government of Madras of the 2nd of December that I was made fully aware of the vast area in that Presidency which has been more or less affected by the prevailing drought, and the magnitude of the operations which it has become necessary to undertake in order to preserve the population from extreme distress.

"4. It now appears that in Madras the scarcity more or less affects the districts of—(1), Cuddapah; (2), Bellary; (3), Nellore; (4), Kurnool; (5), Madura; (6), North Arcot; (7), Salem; (8), Chingleput; (9), Coimbatore; (10), Kistna. It apparently also threatens (11), Trichinopoly, and (12), Tanjore. It should further be added that distress has made itself felt in Mysore, and in some parts of the Nizam's country, a further element of difficulty which I cannot exclude from my consideration. I observe, also, that the area of the distressed districts of Madras amounts approximately to 80,000 square miles, and the total population amounts to nearly 18,000,000.

"5. The drought in Bombay has extended to nine districts in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, including the districts of—(1), Khandeish; (2), Nasik; (3), Ahmednuggur; (4), Poona; (5), Sholapur; (6), Sattara; (7), Kaladgi; (8), Belgaum; and (9), Dharwar. It must be added to this that some adjoining Native States, such as Kolapore, Phaltun, Akulkote, and Sawunt Warre have also been affected. The area of this territory, exclusive of native States, comprise about 54,000 squares miles, and the total poplation amounts to 8,000,000, of which 5,000,000 are reported to be included in the tracts immediately affected.

"6. Such being the case both Governments have, as reported in correspondence with your Excellency's Government, organised with great activity relief works, the particulars of which are stated in the despatches noted in the margin. † Large gangs have been employed in making roads digging wells, and constructing and clearing tanks. Greater works, such as railroads and canals, are, as I understand, in contemplation, and, should necessity arise, they will be undertaken with the sanction of your Lordship in Council. By the last accounts, the very large number of 840,000 men are reported as employed on the relief works of Madras, and 250,000 on those of Bombay.

"7. I gather from a letter from the Government of Bombay, dated the 30th of November last, that it is anticipated by that Government that the distress will increase in intensity until the month of April, and from that date will gradually diminish, as the crops raised in the monsoon of this year are matured, until its cessation may be expected about the month of September next. The number for whom relief will have to be provided in the Bombay districts, by public employment, in each month during that period, were estimated (though of course, on data to some extent conjectural) by the Government of Bombay, in the letter above referred to, as follows:—In December their number may be 200,000; persons; January, 1877, 300,000; February, 450,000; March, 750,000; April, 1,000,000; May, 800,000; June, 500,000; July, 300,000; August, 100,000; September, 50,000.

"8. No similar table of estimate is to be found in the papers which have been received from Madras; but as it must be assumed that the intensity of the distress in that Presidency will increase as the season advances, it is alarming to find that the number of persons already employed on relief works amounts, as before stated, to 840,000.

"9. The impossibility of applying adequate tastes to applicants for relief on such occasions is unfortunately notorious, but I trust that there will be no gratical difficulty in checking any serious abuse which may arise out of the measures adopted by Government for the present and pressing relief of destitution.

"10. I observe with satisfaction that although the price of grain has advanced in the affected districts in some cases to three times the ordinary rate, the operations of private trade appear—at all events in Bombay—to have been also considerably stimulated and that the supply of food imported from other districts, not affected by the present drought has been hitherto apparently sufficient to support the population.

"11. On the other essential condition to the success of the relief operations—namely, effectual means of transport—reports are somewhat more favourable, and the Government of Bombay and Madras do not appear to entertain any apprehension of final inability to carry the necessary supplies to the affected districts. I cannot, however, regard without some misgiving the consequences of protracted communications in districts which cover so wide an area, and some of which lie at so great a distance from the lines of railway.

"12. I have instructed your Excellency, by telegram of the 29th of December, to cause me to furnished regularly, week by week, with a telegraphic summary of the leading facts as they arise in each Presidency, and with special narratives by mail of the progress of the famine, and of the proceedings of the two Governments under your Excellency's directions; I have also expressed the deep concern with which Her Majesty's Government have received the painful intelligence of the visitation which has befallen so large a portion of Southern India, and I have conveyed to you the assurance of their hearty support in the measures which may be necessary to mitigate its effects, and to provide adequate relief to the suffering districts.

"13. I have abstained from any remarks on the particular measures which have been already taken because, so far as the information before me enables me to form an opinion, I have no reason to doubt their sufficiency or the general judgment which has been displayed in the difficult task which has devolved on two Governments.

"14. I desire to leave to your Excellency in Council the widest discretion in all administrative details, entertaining as I do the fullest confidence in your judgment and ability, and that the experience of your Government especially that derived from the late famine in Bengal, will enable you, while sparing no efforts for the relief of distress and the preservation of life, to take all reasonable precautions against any waste or unnecessary strain upon the resources of the State. It is clear that the strain, in any case, must be very severe, and I await with much anxiety the views of your Excellency in Council as to the financial measures which you propose to adopt.

"15. I have also communicated to you by telegram my full approval of the special mission of Sir R. Temple to Madras and Bombay to confer with the respective Governments, and to visit in person the distress districts. I cannot doubt that his recent and valuable experience, and his great administrative ability will be of the highest service in assisting the Local Governments in the further organization of relief operations, and in promoting that unity of principle and action which it is desirable to secure in circumstances so grave and so complicated as the present.

"16. I desire now briefly to advert to the two special questions which form the subject of the despatch from your Government of the 15th of December. The first question arises out of a correspondence between your Government and the Government of Bombay on the subject of the construction of works which would commit the Government to an expenditure in excess of their requirements of the case, and which would continue after the cessation of the existing distress.

"17. Some difference of opinions appears to have arisen between the two Governments in this point, but I gather from your Excellence's telegram of the 5th inst. that you have withdrawn the objection of your Government to the larger works which have been proposed by the Government of Bombay, in consequence of explanations submitted by the Governor of that Presidency.

"18. Under these circumstances I reserve all expression of opinion on this question until I am in possession of further information as to your views on the principle involved.

"19. The second question is that of the disapproval expressed by your Government of purchases of grain—some already effected and others in contemplation—by the Government of Madras, and of sales in order to provide a reserve, in the event of a deficiency in the supply of food through private enterprise.

"20. It is obvious that a measure of this importance, affecting, as it does, one of the most vital principles of famine administration, should not have been adopted without the full concurrence and sanction of your Excellency's Government. Telegraphic communication being at the command of the Government of Madras, I can see no reason why full explanations should not have been given, and the requisite sanction solicited.

"21. In the absence of the Government of India, of the 26th of February, 1875, on the reports of the scarcity of 1873-4, which sum up the result of the large experience gained on that occasion, the following passage occurs:—"It is only where there is a great deficiency, and there is also reason to believe that traders will be unable to meet that deficiency, that it is right for the State to interfere for the purpose of preventing the formation of food supply. Under such circumstances, however, this is the only means where by a dearth of food can be prevented."

"I am only upon an accurate estimate of the extent of the deficiency and of the means of supplying it that a decision can be based, and I am glad to think that a review of the conditions which led the Government of Madras to an opposite view, your Government was able to come to the conclusion that the deficiency was not so great as to justify an interference with the ordinary operations of trade.

"22. The despatches before me do not, however, afford any complete information as to the probable food supplies which will be available during the ensuing year, or as to the general effect which has been as yet produced on the price of grain by the abnormal diversion of so large a trade from its ordinary channels, both in the exporting and importing districts. I observe that in in Bombay the tendency to a downward movement of prices has already manifested itself, and I trust that a similar effect will soon become apparent in Madras.

"23. Such a result, or its contrary, will afford a valuable indication of the condition of the supply of food. The state of prices will, therefore, need constant attention from your Excellency's Government, and upon which I shall wish to receive the fullest information which can be obtained.

"24. In your despatch under reply, you inform me that the Governments of the respective Presidencies have been instructed to send to Calcutta, by the 15th of January a complete and revised report on the condition and prospects of the affected districts. To your Excellency will, I doubt not, already have communicated to you by telegraph such portions of those reports as are essential, and I shall hope to receive the reports themselves at as early a date as will allow of their being accompanied by a mature expression of your views upon them, after they have received the careful consideration of your Excellency in Council.

"25. I have sent a copy of this despatch to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

"I have the honour to be my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

CARNARVON.

"India Office, London, Jan. 12."

* These figures are given from general statistical tables, exact details not yet having been received.

† Madras, 3rd of December 1876; 10th of December. Bombay, 6th of November, 1876; 13th of November, 27th of November, 4th of December.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and across.
Index to Railway stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Baudora and Andheree.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraotee State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Hoiker State Rai way.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Moolt an, Lahore an Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta & South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nuilhatee State Railway.
eam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla Company.
Irrawaddy Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

We the Undersigned Shareholders of the New Colaba Company, Limited, holding in the aggregate not less than 200 Shares, and duly qualified to vote, hereby request you to call an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the said Company, to transact the following business, viz:—

I. To alter the Articles of Association of the Company by striking out therefrom the words "Secretaries and Treasurers" in the 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114 and 117.

II. To alter Clause 98 by striking out therefrom the words "or by his being Treasurer, Manager, Secretary, or Solicitor or Member of any firm being Treasurer, Manager, Secretary or Solicitors of the Company."

III. To alter the Articles of Association of the Company by substituting the word "Manager" for the words "Secretaries and Treasurers" or for the words "Secretaries" or "Treasurers" or "Secretary" or "Treasurer," as the case may be, in Clauses 5, 45, 56, 97, 100, 102, 113, 114 of the said Articles.

IV. To insert after Clause 104 the following Clause:—"The Directors shall have power, either in writing under the seal of the Company or by resolution of the Board, to appoint and employ in or for the purposes of the transaction and management of the affairs and business of the Company, or otherwise for the purposes thereof and from time to time to remove or suspend any Manager, Banker, Solicitor, Clerk, Broker, Agent, or other Officer as they shall think proper, with such powers and duties and upon such terms as to duration of Office, remuneration, or otherwise as the Directors shall think fit. Provided always that the first Manager of the Company shall be appointed by vote of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders. Such Clause to be numbered 104 A.

V. To alter and amend Clause 101 the following Clause:—"The Manager of the Company shall not be eligible as a Director." Such Clause to be numbered 101 A.

Dated this 27th day of January 1877.

(Sd.) C. W. L. Jackson,
" A. M. Gubbay,
" By his Attorney,
" E. S. Gubbay.
" H. J Shellein,
" Ramjee Madowjee,
Nurrotumdass Madowdass,
(Sd.) Jno. Macfarlane,
" S. Shapoorjee,
" Vurjeevundass Madowdass
" Nowrozjee Furdoonjee,
E. D. Sassoon,
And 41 others.

IN accordance with the above Requisition an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company is hereby convened for WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 P.M.

By Order of the Directors,
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"Is this a prologue, or the posy of a ring?"
HAMLET (Act iii. Scene 2).

Herrick, in his "Hesperides," says:—

"What posies for our wedding rings,
What gloves we'll give and ribbonings!"

And in his "Church Miscrie:"—

"Indeed, at first man was a treasure;
A box of jewels, shop of rarities,
A ring whose *posie* was my pleasure."

From the middle of the fourteenth century, it has been customary to inscribe a motto, or posy, on rings, consisting chiefly of a very simple sentiment, some of the inscriptions being very appropriate, others whimsical.

This custom is thus alluded to in the "Art of English Poesie," published in 1589:—"There be also another like epigrames that were sent us daily for New Year' gifts, or to be printed or put upon bank-time dishes of sweetmeats, or of fine paint, &c.; they were called Nenia, or Apophoreta, and never contained above one verse, or two at the most, but the shorter the better. We call them posies, and do paint them now-adays upon the back sides of our fruit-trenchers of wood, or *use them as devises in rings* and armes."

Henry VIII. gave Annie of Cleves a ring with the posy—

"God send me well to keep."

Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1753, who had been married three times, on his fourth espousals had inscribed on his wedding ring—

"If I survive,
I'll make the five."

Burke, in his "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy," states that Lady Catheart, on marrying her fourth husband, Hugh Macguire, had inscribed on her ring—

"If I survive,
I will have five."

And, if our space permitted we could give many more similar historical illustrations of this ancient custom.

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"Think on me." "Not this, but me." "Let liking last."
"This and my heart." "Auld Lang Syne."
"Your sight my delight." "Dieu vous garde."
"Joy be with you!" "Peace a moi."
"I love and lyke my choyce." "For a kiss take this."
"God send her me my wife to be!" "Joye and my delight be our delight."
"Mizpah." "Endless as this shall be our bliss."
"I will be with you till the breath endures."
"Pray to love, love to pray."
"In thee my choice I do rejoice."
"I wish to thee all joy may be."

"Love me, and leave me not." "Endless as my love."

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